

at the end of two or three years. Let us give for the relief of the hopelessly destitute; but let those who can tend on good security to the thousands who only want credit for food and seed to enable them to grow a bounteous crop next year. And where thousands will be given in charity, millions may be obtained, if required, on loan. Let the People of Kansas but act in the premises, and they will meet a hearty response from their Eastern brethren.

ANOTHER PANIC.

We remain without any further advice as to the progress of that diabolical, insurrectionary plot, by the alarm of which the good citizens of Norfolk, Virginia, and the adjacent rural districts were thrown, the other day, into such a state of agitation. That "vessel from the North," bristling with arms and men, and expected with such terror either at Norfolk or Old Point, has not yet arrived at either of those places; or, if she has, must have proved an innocent coaster, bound on some peaceful mission of commerce. Dick Ryan, the free negro of Norfolk, has sunk back to his original obscurity. If he has been taken and shot, according to the programme, the Norfolk papers observe a profound silence on the subject. We trust that Norfolk is safe, and that ex-Governor Wise will not be kidnapped at present.

But while the panic of insurrection has thus been quieted in Virginia, it has suddenly broken out with great violence in Marlborough, South Carolina. Two Western New-Yorkers have been arrested in that place having under their care "a large stand of arms," whatever that may be. Upon being searched, invoices of other arms to the number, it is said, of twelve hundred were found upon them, consigned to parties in Wilmington. This was taken as full proof by the good people of Marlborough of a conspiracy on foot, in which these parties were implicated, for insurrection and murder, and, according to the usual process in such cases, the mob were bent upon setting the question at once by hanging them on the spot. Fortunately, however, a Court was in session at Marlborough, and the Judge succeeded in persuading the mob to hand over the culprits for trial. Meanwhile, messengers were dispatched to Wilmington, and we may expect next to hear of a panic breaking out there. We trust, however, that the good people of Marlborough more lucky than their rampant lots of Texas and Norfolk, may be saved the shedding of a single drop of blood, and that some innocent explanation may be found of that "large stand of arms" and those terrible invoices.

CHIVALRY ILLUSTRATED.

Hannibal Hamlin and Albert G. Brown were formerly members of the House of Representatives, and have long for years been members of the Senate. Both were formerly Democrats; Mr. Brown, being Pro-Slavery, is still accounted such; Mr. Hamlin, being Anti-Slavery, is now a Republican. No man ever sat in the Senate who surpassed Mr. Hamlin in probity, in suavity, or in heartfelt deference to the rights and feelings of others. Yet Mr. Brown, in a recent Democratic speech at Crystal Springs, Miss., saw fit to speak of Mr. Hamlin as follows:

"Mr. Hamlin is a man of fair mental endowments. If he is remarkable for anything, it is for knowing which way the wind is going to blow, and always getting his sails set so as to catch the first breeze. He took up politics as a young duck takes to water, because it was his element. If I asked the devil a question, I would find him Hamlin Hamlin."

We suspect that such insolent blackguardism will be less abundant two or three years hence than it now is. At all events, we are sure Vice-President Hamlin will not allow it in the Senate.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Commercial has returns of the recent vote for Congress in Ohio from all but six counties, showing a Republican majority of 29,500. The six counties still out gave last year a net Democratic majority of 292. Judge Brinkerhoff of course runs behind, having the Democratic and Bell-Everett vote concentrated on his opponent; but even his majority probably exceeds 15,000. His colleagues on the Republican State Ticket must have at least 25,000.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

In 1856, Fremont and Dayton received less than one-third of the popular vote of Pennsylvania; the total being Fremont 147,963; Buchanan 230,772; Fillmore 82,392. Now, Col. Curtin, the Live-in candidate for Governor, has polled about 250,000, or at least 100,000 more than Col. Fremont did. If there is any thing lacking of this, it will doubtless be made up in November.

New-Jersey will certainly give Lincoln twice as many votes as she gave Fremont; so will California. We must put Lincoln's vote up to Two Millions.

The Hon. John Cochrane held an electioneering meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday night, where the Hon. J. Brooks appeared by a letter warmly advocating Mr. Cochrane's return to Congress, and the Hon. W. A. Guest made a powerful speech, which our reporter disreputably describes as having promptly driven the audience out of the hall.

It is hardly necessary to say that while Mr. Brooks was of old a Silver-Gray Whig, Mr. Guest was a burning light in the Know-Nothing dark lantern. He applied to us last year for support as a candidate for the Legislature, on the ground that he was a first-rate Republican at heart; but the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District preferred to support Frederick A. Cookling, and Mr. Guest is now enjoying the delights of the Democratic household, on the pretense of being a Bell-Everett man.

Senator Wilson, according to *The Boston Courier*—rather a bad authority, where that gentleman is concerned—declared, in a recent speech at Framingham, that the Republicans were about to take possession of the National Government, at the same time expressing his trust that, when in power, they would be true to their principles, and that they would continue to exercise it till no man on this continent shall hold property in another man.

The *Journal of Commerce* affects to make very light of the assertion of Senator Wilson, that the Republicans are about to take possession of the Government. In spite of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana elections, it does not believe there is to be much of a flood after all, and it still trusts to the plank of New-York Fusion to keep the Democratic party above water.

But while it scorns the Senator's assertions, as if of no weight or authority, it gives the most serious importance to the expression of his hopes. The Senator hopes that, once fairly in power, the Republican party will continue to keep it in the man on the continent shall hold property in another

man. This would seem to be, if a somewhat enthusiastic, certainly a very innocent wish. But *The Journal of Commerce* smelt treason in it, for which it proposes to hold not merely Senator Wilson responsible, but the entire Republican party. It sees in this hope for the prolonged power of the Republican party a distinct avowal that the powers of the Federal Government ought to be—and, in the contingency of Lincoln's election, will be—exercised to control and disturb the institution of Slavery in the States, a bold and unequivocal avowal of an intention on the part of the Republicans not to respect the compact entered into between the States when the Confederation was formed and the Constitution adopted; in short, a general crusade against the legal rights of the slaveholders and the laws of the States upholding Slavery.

This certainly is giving a pretty free interpretation to the hope expressed by Senator Wilson that the Republican party would prove true to its principles and would continue in power till Slavery is abolished. If *The Journal of Commerce* is anxious, as it seems to be, to justify the threats of the Southern fire-eaters to dissolve the Union in case of Lincoln's election, we should imagine it might contrive to pick up something a little more plausible than this Framingham speech of Senator Wilson. If it wishes to know or to show what the Republicans intend to do after Lincoln's election, we advise it to read and to publish the Chicago Platform.

Now, while Brooks and Guest, and the rest of the Bell-Everetts, are thus heartily and laudably engaged in reflecting John Cochrane, we are sorry to perceive that the kindness is not at all reciprocated toward the only prominent Whig and American in the city, who is also seeking to be re-elected to Congress. We refer to the Hon. George Briggs, M. C. for the Fifth District. Mr. Briggs has risked more and done more for his party than either of the Brooks ever conceived of; and yet we find that not only the Democrats of the District are determined to repay his services and prove their love for Fusion by laying him in his political grave, but that the Brooks are engaged as undertakers on the occasion, while their man Guest will doubtless also be there to heap dirt upon his coffin. This, we must say, is the height of meanness on the part of the Democrats, and the light of treachery on the part of the Brooks. As for the latter, however, their conduct toward Mr. Briggs is of a piece with their treatment of every man in their faction prominent enough to be dreaded as a rival. Thus, for instance, while they have published prominently in *The Express* all the appointments to speak of the Hon. Erastus Brooks, they have audaciously hid in the darkness of obscurity those of the Hon. Washington Hunt, a man of a thousand times more importance. But, bad as this is, their behavior to Mr. Briggs is still worse; and while we have no special admiration for that gentleman, we certainly think that his magnanimous, impulsive, and patriotic character entitled him to a hearty recognition at the hands of the many party with which he has now allied himself, and that the centimetric jealousy of the Brooks ought not to have been allowed to deprive him of it.

CALIFORNIA IN 1856 gave Col. Fremont for President 20,691 votes out of 119,221. Her Republican vote was not materially increased at subsequent elections; the Republicans and Anti-Leopold Democrats being so intermingled in the two last that the distinctive strength of either could not be determined. Now, Mr. Rabe, the indefatigable Secretary of her Republican State Committee, writes that the canvasses already made by the Republican local Committees, return *Thirty-Eight Thousand Five Hundred* voters in that State ready to support the Lincoln Electors; and that the number would be largely increased if the Pony Express should bring them good news from the October Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. That news is by this time streaking through the glens of the Rocky Mountains, and will flash across the "gulches" and "cañons" of the Golden State from six to twelve days prior to that of the Presidential Election. We trust that it will raise Mr. Lincoln's vote to at least Forty-five Thousand, which will give him the State. There are about Eighty Thousand voters in California divided between the Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell parties; and the two former are so evenly matched that neither can poll Forty Thousand votes if Bell polls Five Thousand. And, in carrying California, Mr. Lincoln secures the very last Free-State vote. Oregon is already safe.

Mr. Daniel B. St. John, a Silver Gray Whig who calls himself a Bell-Everett man, and is on the Fusion Electoral ticket as such, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the District composed of Orange and Sullivan Counties. We are very glad of it. There are at least Three Thousand Voters in that District who keep on voting whatever is labeled Democratic, but when they see a lifelong, well-known, active, bitter Whig put on their ticket for Congress, while his only opponent (Charles H. Van Wyck) is equally well known as an ardent, determined Democrat, they cannot well help comprehending that to be practically a devotee of Slavery makes a man a Democrat in our day, while to be opposed to Slavery is the sole hereby that cuts a man off from the Democratic communion. And that knowledge cannot but have its effect.

Vermont State Officers.
MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.
In John C. Cleveland of the two branches of the Assembly to-day, the following State officers were elected:

Secretary of State, B. W. Dean of Newbury.
Judge of the Supreme Court, Joseph Bradley of St. Albans.
Judge of the District Court, Alfred H. Bradley of St. Albans.
Sergeant at Arms, E. C. Camp of Montpelier.

The Royal Squadron.
PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.
The Royal Squadron, consisting of the Hero, Ariadne, and Flying Fish, came up at 9:30 this morning, and anchored in the inner harbor.

Sailing of the Canada.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.
The Canada will sail at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Her mail will close at 8.

Trotting at Watertown.
WATERTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.
The celebrated horses Flora Temple, George M. Patchen, Brown Dick, and Cooley, arrived here last night, and are fitting for the great match to come off on Tuesday, at Watertown, at the side, and "Popular Sovereignty" on the other. Twenty-five thousand people are estimated to have been present. There will be a torchlight procession this evening.

From Mexico.
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.
The steamer Arizona, from Mexico 12th inst., has arrived, with 814, 600 in cargo. The Government has ordered the restoration of the conductors lately seized.

Dugulillo has been deprived of his command, and ordered to be brought as a prisoner to Vera Cruz.

Fire at Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, October 16, 1860.
A fire last night destroyed the extensive coal works of John A. Co., in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Loss \$50,000. Two men were severely burned.

Marine Disasters.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.
The ship H. M. Hayes, of Highland Light, with 14 feet water in her hold. Assistance has gone to her. The brig James Davis, from Pictou for Boston, is ashore on Tucker's Neck. Vessel tight, and will get off after discharging.

Death of Commodore Schaner.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.
The remains of Commodore Schaner, who died here yesterday, were guarded in the Capitol over night, and returned to the Norfolk train this morning by the 1st Regiment.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to *The N. Y. Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

RETURN OF MR. COBB.

Mr. Cobb returned to-day from Georgia. The report, therefore, that he intended to make a projected tour of speechmaking in that State is not well founded.

A DISCUSSION EXPLOSION.

Mr. W. D. Wallach, editor of *The Star*, was last night expelled from the Breckinridge Club here. The alleged reason for this action was that *The Star* published full reports of the Republican demonstration. But the better cause is believed to lie in the statement that Mr. W. sneers at the idea of discussion. The editor of *The Star* has done conspicuous service to the Disunionists by constant abuse of Douglas.

THE INAGURATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The report is current that Gov. Wise recently said, in conversation with a Virginian, that if he could have his way, he would go to Washington on the 4th of March to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Quite a scene occurred when the person addressed responded that he would be there too to see that he was inaugurated.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

I hear that there is a recurrence of complaints against the Chicago Post-Office from all the region round about that point. The general agents of the Post-Office Department have been for a long time back reporting to the Department that great numbers of letters containing money, etc., are traced to that office, and that is the last of them. Postmasters in the North-west are said to give such directions to letters containing valuables as that they shall pass through some other distributing office than that at Chicago.

REBELLION BY SOUTHERN OFFICE-HOLDERS.

It is said that some fire-eating postmasters in the extreme South have sent letters to the Department stating that they must not be considered as willing to hold their offices after the 4th of March next. As there are a great number of defaulting postmasters at this time, we may expect to hear of many such acts of patriotism.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

It is said that there are some prominent old fogies from abroad, in the city, who are trying to arrange for the withdrawal of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, with a view to the uniting all the elements of opposition to Mr. Lincoln upon the Old Gentleman's ticket. The fools are not all dead.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

A few returns from a number of the States are necessary to complete the census thereof, and measures have been taken to procure them from the respective Marshals at the earliest practicable period. Complete returns from New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, have been received. The Secretary of the Interior will, however, in his annual report, be enabled to inform Congress of the approximation to, if not the official statement of, the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Information from a trustworthy source has reached this city that the Congress of Nicaragua will be convened to ratify the treaty between the United States and that Republic within the time therein specified. An amendment has been made during the year in the General Land Office of the accounts of the two, three, and five per cent bonds, according to the general Statute of January 1, 1859—these accounts being adjusted annually.

State Funds. For fiscal year 1860, the amount of the State funds for the year 1860, as follows:—
Mines, \$4,000,000; Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1860, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1861, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1862, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1871, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1872, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1873, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1875, to Dec. 31, 1875, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1876, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1878, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1880, to Dec. 31, 1880, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1881, 3,912,439; Jan. 1, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1882, 3,912,439; 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